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REAGAN PUSHES TO DEPLOY 100 MX MISSILES

LD220639 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to press for full implementation of its plans to deploy a hundred MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles on combat positions at all costs. This has been directly stated in Los Angeles by an official spokesman of the administration, Larry Speakes. He stressed that the present leadership of the White House and of the Pentagon still hold that the United States needs a hundred MX missiles which should be deployed as soon as possible. The House-Senate Committee when discussing the military budget is known to have decided that not more than 50 MX missiles should be deployed in the now existing launching silos.

GAO REPORT REVEALS PENTAGON ASAT TEST PLANS

LD220658 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 22 TASS -- The Pentagon intends to carry out at least 12 flight tests of an anti-satellite (ASAT) system the cost of the creation of which will amount to 4,100 million dollars. This is stated in a report circulated today by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress. The first two tests are known to have already been carried out in January and November last year. The report points out that this time a missile which is to be launched from a F-15 fighter plane will be for the first time used against a space target. This third test can be carried out shortly. According to the authors of the report, the U.S. Air Force on June 4 stated preparedness to effect the test.

U.S. PLANNED ASAT TESTS TERMED 'FOUL DEED'

LD211852 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by writer-journalist Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has announced a decision to commence combat tests of strike antisatellite weapons in outer space in the near future. This decision marks the beginning of the practical implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program. Over to the writer-journalist Vitaliy Kobysh.

[Kobysh] Hello, comrades! We have learned today about yet another U.S. militaristic act. The news came from Santa Barbara, California, where the White House has now moved camp.

I recall the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on antisatellite weapons tests in 1983. It was stated that the moratorium would be in force for as long as other states, first and foremost the United States, refrained from testing such weapons. I also recall that our country introduced a proposal in the United Nations just a few days ago "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space Under Conditions of Its Nonmilitarization."

And now comes the news from Santa Barbara, almost as if they were giving a prompt response to the Soviet peace initiative, and responding in such a way that the world public is left in doubt whether the United States is preparing to deploy the nuclear arms race into outer space. As usual, they want to use propaganda ruses to paint over the true nature of their foul deed, such ruses that you never know if they are joking or being serious about such things.

For example, how does one respond to words like these from the statement made in Santa Barbara: The test launch against targets in space will be implemented with the aid of a nonnuclear, miniature antisatellite system, which is now being developed? A system, as you can see, which is nonnuclear and miniature, but by no means innocent and inoffensive. But what comes next? Today, nonnuclear and miniature; tomorrow they will start testing nuclear ones and colossal ones at that. Once you start down that road....

Why is it that the American authorities have chosen this particular time for wide-scale combat tests of antisatellite weapons? In a note to Congress, the U.S. President explained it as follows. The tests are an incentive toward concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union on this and other questions in Geneva.

It has always been thought up to now that there is only one logic; now it appears there are two. The Soviet Union announced a moratorium in the beginning on antisatellite weapons tests, and then, on any nuclear tests. We believed, and continue to believe, that this is the only way to put an end to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and in particular, to help the Geneva talks to succeed. The American authorities, immediately after the Soviet Union's announcement of a moratorium on all nuclear tests, carried out a nuclear explosion at the Nevada proving ground. If one wants precise figures, the explosion, with a capacity of under 20 kilotons, was carried out 120 km northwest of Las Vegas at a depth of 330 meters. The national means of control are working well, as you can see.

We have learned today of the preparations for a test of an American antisatellite weapon. And this is in order, as has been explained, to provide an incentive to concluding an agreement at Geneva. Magic? No, you still can't have two logics. The one and only logic says that by openly throwing down a challenge to world public opinion, the U.S. authorities have embarked on a course of expanding the arms race in all directions.

ASAT TEST PROVIDES 'EXPLICIT ANSWER' ON ARMS RACE

LD211846 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The White House announced on Tuesday [20 August] that the United States would proceed with its third test of a new antisatellite weapon. The date of the test has not been disclosed. It will be the first test against an object in space. Now here are some details from our observer.

In August 1983, the Soviet Union announced a unilateral moratorium on the launching into space of all kinds of anti-satellite weapons and it still holds. Under the Reagan administration work on new systems has been sped up. The one that is being tested now is based on an F-15 fighter armed with a two-stage solid fuel missile, launched against objects in space from the outer fringes of the atmosphere. This ASAT system would require billions of dollars and is meant to enter service by 1987. When deployed it will become an ingredient of a weapons system in space being developed within the framework of the "star wars" program.

American experts say that the current ASAT system is meant to give the United States an obvious advantage over the Soviet Union but administration officials talk about potential benefits for arms control once weapons in space are developed and deployed. While the peace-loving Reagan administration continues with its multi-billion dollar military buildup, those Soviets accused of very mortal sin have introduced unilateral moratoriums on launching anti-satellite weapons and on all nuclear explosions. Those advocates of control and verification in Washington are building weapons that defy them. To make the problem easier, Moscow suggests that new weapons systems be not built.

Announcing the coming test against an object in space, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said we have to test and we have to test now. Those who ask themselves if there is ever going to be an end to the arms race have got a very explicit answer.

KOBYSH REJECTS U.S. VIEW ON NUCLEAR TESTING

PM211005 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "A Political X-ray"]

[Text] A few days ago, at the moment when Soviet nuclear test sites fell silent -- the USSR having announced that as of 6 August, the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, it was declaring a moratorium on all nuclear explosions -- the United States carried out another underground test of a nuclear device in Nevada. It was not merely an open challenge to world public opinion, but a major defeat, with incalculable consequences, both for U.S. policy makers and for Washington propaganda.

The U.S. course oriented toward an arms race, primarily a nuclear arms race and its transfer to space, a course toward the use of force in relations with other states and the flouting of their sovereignty and national interests (this goes for the U.S. NATO allies as well), has probably never been so clearly highlighted as it is right now.

In these special August days of this special year of 1985 this course has been subjected to a kind of political X-ray and all has become clear to everyone, even to many of the skeptics among those who have always preferred to keep their distance from politics.

It is a difficult time for Washington's leaders. A central fact has been clearly revealed, and it is a very unpleasant experience for them. To most people living today in dread of the threat of nuclear conflict and thirsting for concrete, practical measures on the path to blocking that threat, the Soviet initiatives appear to fit the bill. Having failed to follow the USSR's example, the U.S. Administration is now busy, on the one hand, discrediting the lofty purpose of the Soviet action and, on the other, trying to justify the continuation of U.S. nuclear explosions.

As it does whenever things get difficult and it has to get out of trouble, Washington has set the propaganda wheel spinning at a furious speed. Untruths are being dispatched in all directions and through all channels in the guise of arguments and reasons.

What are these "reasons" and these "arguments"? Let us make a brief inventory.

The most common claim by representatives of the authorities in the United States and some other NATO countries is that the Soviet Union is engaging in propaganda: The answer to this, a very simple one, has already been given: Engage in the same kind of "propaganda" yourselves and it will immediately become easier to breathe in the world and people will be optimistic about nuclear weapons' eventually disappearing from the life of mankind.

Another idea that Washington apparently finds highly dangerous. Of course, they say, the Soviet Union is able to declare a moratorium because it has implemented its test program, whereas the United States has not completed its program, so there can be no question of it halting nuclear explosions. This "argument" was totally demolished by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement that the moratorium decision was far from easy because our country had to interrupt its own test program without completing it.

The Soviet Union took the decision, as it once pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, for one reason: Time will not wait; action is needed; someone has to take the first step. If the United States and not we had been first, it would have given us nothing but satisfaction.

There is yet another objective -- a very strage one, to tell the truth. In reply to the Soviet initiatives a White House spokesman stated that a moratorium is not enough in itself: What is needed is an accord "on a wide range of questions" at the current Geneva talks on space and nuclear armaments. There is no logic in that at all. Apparently, tests can be halted only if there is progress and agreement at the Geneva talks. But it is the U.S. stance that is blocking progress and agreement. It is the same old story.

Finally, monitoring -- the U.S. diplomats' salvation when they are not ready for agreement or are reluctant to reach an accord on something. This is, perhaps most of all, a deliberate attempt to mislead the general public which is not fully informed about actual state of affairs.

The facts are as follows: First, the Soviet Union is just as eager as the United States to have reliable monitoring of any agreements that are concluded. Second -- something that has been discussed before -- the scientific and technical potential that both sides possess provides the requisite degree of confidence that even a small nuclear explosion would be spotted immediately. To confirm this one could cite the evidence of a neutral expert such as Professor (Khakker), secretary of the Socialist International Consultative Council. "All measures capable of slowing down the arms race -- and the halting of tests is a very important measure -- must be taken seriously and receive a constructive reply," he writes. "The claim that a halt on tests is unmonitorable is simply untrue."

Professor (Khakker) talks of a "constructive reply." There has not been one yet. But the Soviet Union, along with all the other peoples, is still waiting for one. I have no doubt that the vast majority of Americans are also waiting a reply, because they are not bereft of common sense.

U.S. STANCE 'UNDERMINES' UN ARMS RACE DECISIONS

LD201139 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 20 TASS - Preventing an arms race in outer space occupies a central place in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, Vladimir Shustov, deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, has told a press conference here.

The USSR's proposal that the agenda of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly include the item on "International Cooperation in Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in the Conditions of its Non-Militarization" continues and develops this peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Arms-free space alone paves the way for stronger security of states and broad international cooperation in space exploration. he said.

The Soviet representative recalled that 150 nations voted at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly in favour of the resolution "Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space", tabled at Soviet initiative. The U.S. delegation, however, refused to back the resolution by abstaining during the vote.

If the American delegation continues to stick to its present stance, this can only undermine the implmentation of the U.S. General Assembly's decisions directed at preventing an arms race in outer space, he pointed out.

U.S. STEPPING UP CHEMICAL REARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

LD201330 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Pending a decision by Congress which is expected in Washington to legalize in mid-September the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, the Washington administration is stepping up its campaign for a chemical rearmament of the USA. One example of such efforts is an article by Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday [19 August].

The arguments used by this high-ranking official to justify a large-scale program for the production of binary chemical munitions are far from being original. Especially the threadbare myth about a "Soviet menance." He does not hesitate to repeat allegations, refuted more than once by authoritative international commissions and by American experts, that Soviet chemical weapons are being used in South East Asia and Afghanistan.

Motivating the "need" for chemical rearmament, representatives of the Washington administration and the Pentagon assert that the present stockpiles of American chemical weapons have become outdated and that the USA has no "credible deterrent." Meantime the United States possesses already now a huge arsenal numbering three million chemical bombs and shells. And the production of a still more dangerous variety of this barbarous weapon is part of a general program for arms buildup designed to ensure military superiority for the USA.

One can hardly imagine a more shocking exercise in hypocrisy when one hears the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency say that the USA needs to renew and replenish its chemical arsenals in order to facilitate the conclusion of an early agreement on a comprehensive ban on these mass-destruction weapons. A wild logic, indeed.

The chemical arms buildup in the USA pushes back the prospect of a ban on chemical weapons and exacerbates military confrontation in general. Talks on the drafting of a convention banning chemical weapons have been going on for years. The General Assembly called more than once for stepping them up. A great deal has already been done in this resepct. This problem would have already been settled positively if the United States had not been aiming to bring the talks in Geneva to a deadlock. Indeed, what is said in Washington is echoed in Geneva.

The American Administration claims that binary chemical weapons will be more secure. But such promises are intended for the population of those West European and Asian countries where the United States has storages of toxic agents. These promises are nothing more than an attempt to sweeten a bitter pill.

PRAVDA ARTICLE URGING NUCLEAR TEST BAN

PM211444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[K. Borisov article: "Ban Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] The new initiative by the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions and called on the United States to join in this action, has been greeted with approval in the world.

Eminent statesmen, politicians, and public figures in many countries, including the United States, are speaking out in support of the idea of a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. In deciding on a unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union was guided by principled political considerations and the desire to help terminate the nuclear arms race and to prompt the United States and other countries possessing nuclear weapons to do likewise. "Our objective is the complete and general termination of nuclear weapon tests, and not some kind of respite between explosions," M.S. Gorbachev declared in response to questions from a TASS correspondent.

Key Problem

The ending of all nuclear weapon tests would be an important contribution to strengthening strategic stability and peace on earth. It is well known that nuclear charges and the means of delivering them to targets are the main components of the most destructive modern weapons. The qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new varieties of them are inseparably linked with tests of them. This is why the ending of tests is essentially the key problem in really limiting the practical opportunities for the production of new types of nuclear bombs and warheads. Of course, the ending of tests would also be an important contribution to further strengthening the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons since it would prevent the emergence of new nuclear states.

The question of ending nuclear tests is not a new one. It dates back to the time when nuclear weapons first appeared. The nuclear arms race unleashed by the United States also gave rise to a race in nuclear tests.

A mass movement for an end to the dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons emerged and started gathering strength in various countries in the world during the fifties, and the question of the prohibition of tests was firmly placed on the international agenda. The Soviet Union was in the vanguard of this movement from the very beginning. Our country was the only state of all those possessing nuclear weapons to come out resolutely and firmly in favor of ending the tests of such weapons at that time.

Consequently, certain successes were achieved in this cause. The 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water restricted the opportunities for the development of new types of such weapons, particularly the most powerful ones. It also eliminated to a considerable degree a dangerous source of radioactive contamination of the environment. This is one of the most authoritative and weightiest international agreements: 113 states are party to it at present.

But the task of achieving the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests was not removed from the agenda even after 1963. First, underground nuclear tests remained outside the ban, yet they are a means of improving nuclear weapons and therefore offer an opportunity to continue the nuclear arms buildup. Second, two nuclear powers, China and France, have still not become parties to the Moscow treaty.

The 1974 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests could have become a further step toward the complete ending of tests. By banning underground explosions with a yield exceeding 150 kilotons, the treaty narrows the opportunities to create and perfect the most powerful and most dangerous types of nuclear weapons. A substantial contribution toward solving the test ban problem could also have been made by the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes concluded between the USSR and the United States. This treaty establishes a procedure for the conduct of peaceful explosions under which there would be no opportunity to use them for the purpose of improving nuclear weapons. But the United States is still delaying the implementation of these two agreements on various fabricated pretexts.

Talks started in 1977, on our country's initiative, between the USSR, the United States, and Britain for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Many important provisions of the treaty were agreed on during the talks. A considerable distance was traveled, with the Soviet side clearly going more than half way, including on questions of control. It seemed that the signing of the treaty was not far off. But the course adopted by the United States of stepping up military preparations resulted in these talks being broken off by the Western participants in the final stage.

All indications are that the prospects of ending nuclear weapon tests do not suit the incumbent U.S. Administration, which, having set the attainment of military superiority over the USSR as a priority task and relying in this mainly on nuclear weapons, perceives the prohibition of tests as a serious obstacle to the implementation of the extensive program it has adopted for a further build up of its nuclear arsenal. After all, these programs envisage the creation of a qualitatively new material base for the conduct of nuclear war, and the perfection of new nuclear warheads requires, of course, that they be tested.

Washington's Sharp Turnabout

It is interesting to trace how, with a view to providing political and propaganda backing for its militarist aspirations, the United States has radically changed its stance on the question of the prohibition of nuclear tests over the last few years.

Back in July 1980 the United States and the two other participants in the tripartite talks, the USSR and Britain, declared in a joint report to the disarmament committee that they "understand the enormous significance for all mankind which a prohibition of test explosions of nuclear weapons in all environments would have" and that they "are fully resolved to make every effort and display the necessary will and persistence in order to bring the talks to a speedy and successful conclusion."

But as early as the end of 1980 the United States broke off the tripartite talks, and in October 1981 E. Rostrow, director of the United Nations, described the prohibition of tests as only a "long-term objective."

Finally, in March of this year D. Lowitz, U.S. representative at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, went even further. Having expressed doubts that the prohibition of tests would help limit the nuclear arms race, he claimed that the implementation of such a measure would "have the opposite effect and delay such reductions." In order to rule out any misunderstanding of his country's present stance, the U.S. delegate declared: "I do not share the view that the comprehensive prohibition of tests is what the process of destroying nuclear arms should begin with."

There you have the sharp turnabout that has occurred within a relatively short 5-year period.

In order to disguise -- and very clumsily, it must be said -- its negative attitude toward the prohibition of tests, the United States usually cites the difficulties of control. But these difficulties are fabricated and specially invented, rather than real difficulties which are perfectly solvable on the basis of proposals already made by the USSR and many other countries. The possibility of effective control of the ending of nuclear tests by means of national scientific and technical means is confirmed by the most authoritative representatives of various countries.

It is possible to cite as an example the statement made by Sweden's Prime Minister O. Palme in Geneva last June. "The work done by my country's experts in this sphere," he said, "convinced me long ago that the scientific and technical knowledge and experience that have now been accumulated make it possible to ensure the necessary verification of the observance of a treaty banning any nuclear weapon tests."

The world's states (with the exception of the United States and some of its allies) demand that all test explosions of nuclear weapons be prohibited in all environments for all time. Their will has been reflected in an entire series of decisions adopted by the United Nations. The immediate prohibition of nuclear explosions was demanded last January by leaders of the six states that authored the Delhi declaration. Many politicians in the United States are also speaking out in favor of ending nuclear weapon tests. For example, the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Commission called on the Reagan administration in May 1985 to resume talks with the USSR with a view to concluding a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear tests and to submit for ratification the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-American treaties.

Opportunity Not To Be Missed

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it proceeds from the premise that the problem of prohibiting nuclear weapon tests is solvable, and our country is not only ready for this but is proposing specific ways of solving it. The Soviet Union believes the most resolute and energetic actions are needed in order to overcome the deadlock in which this problem is entangled. For this purpose, it proposes accelerating the elaboration and conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, for which purpose practical talks should begin urgently. Furthermore, our country is prepared, as its leadership has authoritatively declared, both to resume the tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain and to conduct them at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The question is not where the end of nuclear weapon tests is to be discussed. What is important is that this problem be examined seriously and without delay, to include bearing in mind the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting.

Desiring to ensure the fastest possible progress along this path, the USSR submitted for examination by the UN General Assembly and the Disarmament Conference the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests." This document takes into account everything positive and also the degree of consensus that has been achieved in the course of the many years of discussion of the problem of prohibiting nuclear tests. It also reflects the additional consideration of many states, particularly on questions of the control of a future treaty's observance. This document provides a good basis for reaching a swift agreement.

With a view to creating more favorable conditions for the elaboration of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear tests, the USSR has also repeatedly proposed that some states possessing nuclear weapons, as a display of good will, proclaim a moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of a date to be agreed on between them. But it has not yet been possible to implement this proposal.

Now the Soviet Union has taken a resolute and bold step -- it has ended all nuclear explosions unilaterally as of 6 August and has called on the United States to follow its example. There is no doubt that a mutual USSR-U.S. moratorium on all nuclear explosions would set a good example for the other states possessing nuclear weapons. In other words, it now depends largely on the United States whether the dangerous experiments which nuclear weapons continue. Now a real opportunity has been created for real practical progress toward the complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests. And this opportunity must not be missed; it must be fully utilized. Only one thing, a constructive response by the United States, is needed for this.

PRAVDA REVIEWS TEST MORATORIUM, FRENCH UNREST

PM211015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] The USSR's Good Example

An open and honest position, a concrete and tangible measure -- that, put briefly, is how one may characterize the approval with which in recent days the broad international public has greeted the new peace initiative by the Soviet Union, which unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions from August 6 and appealed to the United States to go along with that action. In many countries of the world, including the United States, prominent public and state figures are coming out in support of the idea of a nuclear weapons test moratorium and of other nuclear powers' following the USSR's example.

This past week the teletypes transmitted to the four corners of the globe the text of M.S. Gorbachev's replies to a TASS correspondent's questions. Once again people have seen for themselves our country's true love of peace and have been filled with hope for the real slowing down and subsequent halting of the nuclear arms race. The USSR's political will to achieve these urgent goals is unshakable. They are clear and comprehensible to each and every person who is sincerely interested in preserving peace on our planet.

The international public has also assessed on its merits the fact that the USSR has not sought in any way by its own actions to place the United States in a difficult position or force it to "board a moving train," as it were. No, the moratorium could become a joint bilateral action if Washington responded in time to the Soviet initiative. After all, the U.S. President was informed about it in advance in a letter which contained a proposal to the U.S. side to act in a similar fashion.

The administration across the ocean now has no way out, as they say. All its propaganda ploys, the absurdities that it spreads about USSR policy, and the "counterarguments" against the moratorium scatter like dust in the face of the facts.

Nor does it correspond with reality to assert, for example, that the moratorium is unacceptable to the United States at present because the USSR has completed its own intensive series of nuclear explosions and can permit itself a pause, whereas the United States still has to carry out its nuclear programs. In fact, in order to impose a unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union had to interrupt its test program without completing it. It was quite difficult to take such a step. Especially since to date there have been far more nuclear tests in the United States than in the USSR.

In taking the decision to impose a unilateral moratorium, our country was guided by principled political considerations and a desire to promote the end of the nuclear arms race and encourage the United States and other states possessing nuclear weapons to do the same. The USSR's aim is the general and complete ending of tests, not some pause between explosions.

As for America's nuclear programs, that is a different matter. It is common knowledge that they are closely linked with the Midgetman missile program now being implemented, for which appropriations running into billions have been allocated.

And that program is calculated to continue until the late eighties. The continuation of tests is also dictated by the U.S. President's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative that is, the program for the creation of offensive space armaments.

Here, for example, is what the well-known U.S. commentator J. Kraft wrote in the WASHINGTON POST on 11 August: One component of the "star wars" program which the U.S. Administration is implementing, he noted, is the development of so-called X-ray lasers, whose source of power derives from the energy of nuclear explosions. "The United States," Kraft writes, "wants to test this device, but the imposition of a moratorium would prevent that attempt." The commentator goes on to write that administration representatives are trying to ignore the direct link between nuclear weapons tests and the space militarization program. "The acknowledgement of that fact," he attests, "would graphically demonstrate the falseness of the administration's assertions that in the long term the 'star wars' program could do away with nuclear weapons once and for all. That is why its supporters dislike the idea of a moratorium on all nuclear tests."

What a contrast with the position of the USSR, which has now submitted to the United Nations wide-ranging proposals on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space under conditions of its nonmilitarization!

In vain Washington tries to explain its unwillingness to end nuclear tests by citing a U.S. "lag" behind the USSR. This is merely a pretext which Washington uses to try to conceal its desire to achieve military superiority and its unwillingness to resolve arms limitation questions.

Washington also cites the "extreme complexity" of the problem of monitoring nuclear tests. The saboteurs of the disarmament process have been trying to use that question for many years now to achieve their aim. But it has long been ineffective. It is generally recognized today that the scientific and technical potential existing in the USSR, the United States, and other countries gives the necessary degree of certainty that a nuclear explosion, even of small yield, will be deteced.

As the BALTIMORE SUN noted this past week, the problem is not that the United States lacks the technical facilities capable of detecting an underground nuclear explosion or of distinguishing it from an earthquake; the administration lacks the political will to set about ending nuclear tests. The same BALTIMORE SUN commented with biting sarcasm on the administration's "expansive gesture" when it suggested in reply to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiative that it send its ovservers to the nuclear test range in Nevada: "Reagan should not respond to an invitation to a peace meal by offering breakfast with bombs in the desert."

As has been stated in Moscow, unilateral moves to end nuclear explosions cannot, of course, finally resolve the problem of the complete and general ending of nuclear weapons tests. An international agreement is needed to resolve that problem once and for all. In addition to the relevant commitments it would also contain an appropriate system of monitoring measures -- both national and international.

With this aim in mind our country is prepared to resume the tripartite talks involving the USSR, the United States and Britain, which were broken off by Washington in 1980. We are also prepared to examine the problem of ending nuclear weapons tests within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference if the United States and other Western countries stop sabotaging these talks, as they are now doing there.

The question is not one of where to examine the ending of nuclear weapons tests. The important thing is to examine this problem seriously and without delay, especially in view of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Sensing the growing support of the world's peace-loving forces behind it, the USSR will go to that meeting with an honest and sincere desire to achieve mutual understanding and accord.

It was clear that the Soviet initiative would not be to everyone's liking. Those in the West who link their policy with the further spiraling of the arms race and who profit from it do not want nuclear tests to end. But what has that to do with the national interests of the United States or the American people, interests which are continually cited in the White House? And what has that to do with the true interests of strengthening peace and international security? Here are the findings of a U.S. public opinion poll published on 14 August: 80 percent of Americans now favor the ending of nuclear tests. Forty major antiwar organizations in the country came out recently in support of the Soviet initiative. The leaders of the organization "Northern California for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze" stated, for example, that this initiative gave new impetus to the antiwar movement.

An American newspaper recalled the other day that the U.S. President once solemnly stated his readiness to "go the extra mile" in the interests of concluding a nuclear disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union. Well, now there is every opportunity to take just one more step.

Uneasy Summer

Traditionally the summer months in France, when the mass vacation period comes, are ususally considered a time of political and social lull. This year that tradition has been broken to a considerable extent.

This past week an extraordinary session of the French parliament was convened in Paris to re-examine the acutely aggravated question of the status of New Caledonia, the French overseas territory in the Pacific. But that is just one incident reflecting the tense domestic circumstances.

Clearly, the summer "social break" has not taken place in the country. In an atmosphere of profound economic disorders, mass unemployment, increasingly frequent encroachments on working people's social gains, and a reduction in the people's living standards, social problems and questions of the proletariat's class struggle against the offensive of capital have been coming increasingly to the fore in recent months. This is graphically demonstrated by even a partial listing of the strikes and other mass actions by working people.

Dramatic events took place at the SKF ballbearing plant in the Paris suburb of Irvy at the beginning of June. For 18 months workers occupied that enterprise in protest against the owners' decision to close the plant. Police detachments were thrown in aganist the strikers. They managed to "clear" the enterprise only after 7 hours of fierce skirmishes. Approximately 30 workers were injured.

A national railroad workers' strike has held in the country on 19 June at the behest of the General Labor Confederation. A few days later force was again used during a social conflict at a chemical plant at Autry-le-Chatel in the department of Loiret.

July was marked by strikes and major protest demonstrations by steel workers in the department of Nord. They rose in struggle against cutbacks in production and mass layoffs. Sharp confrontations between strikers and the police were recorded in July in Dunkerque, at the country's biggest shipbuilding yards, whose existence was under threat.

Workers in the automobile industry in Montepellier and Saint-Ouen, shipbuilders and seamen in Le Havre, print workers in Paris and Clermont-Ferrand, water-transport workers in many other trades held strikes and demonstrations during the first 2 weeks of August.

A campaign of public vigilance, to which the French press has given the apt title "plant under observation," is currently being waged by working people in many French enterprises that have been earmarked by the authorities and employers for cutbacks in production. The problem is that it is precisely now, during the vacation period, that attempts are being made at a number of them, unbeknown to the personnel, to dismantle "surplus" production equipment and remove it from the plant. Workers have sometimes been successful in thwarting these attempts. This was the case, for example, in August at the (Trefimeto) plant, in the department of Calvados. Newspapers report that a vigilance watch is also being carried out by working people at Renault plants, where the process of cutting back production begun by the administration is soon to lead to a loss of 22,000 jobs.

The threat of new mass layoffs now hangs over many categories of French working people. An August edition of L'HUMANITE reproduced a table of the "main centers of deindustrialization" in the Paris region. It included more than 30 major enterprises doomed to extinction. Throughout the country as a whole, however, they number many hundreds. Such is the result of the capitalist "modernization" of production and the policy of stringent economy" pursued in the country since 1983.

This course is not only failing to overcome the serious and prolonged economic crisis in whose grip France, along with other capitalist countries, now finds itself but threatens, in the assessment of the French Communist Party [PCF], to merely deepen it further and exacerbate the social situation still more. In fact, unemployment in the country rose last year alone by 220,000. That is an absolute record for France in the last 30 years. The number of "surplus" people has now reached the unprecedented level of 2.4 million.

Price rises continue to outstrip the increase in nominal wages, which leads to a fall in their purchasing power, a contraction of the domestic consumer market, and, consequently, stagnation in the economy. According to specialists, the economy will not grow by even 1 percent this year. The only winner is the big monopoly-owning bourgeoisie, whose profits have been going up all the time. In 1984 they rose by 24 percent, and they have risen by 70 percent in the last 3 years.

The PCF warned of the destructiveness of this course from the very outset. It formulated and put forward for extensive discussion by the people a program of well-argued measures to overcome the crisis, rescue the sectors of the national economy which are in difficulty, effectively fight unemployment, increase the employment and the living standards of the working masses, and protect the social gains, democratic rights, and freedoms of the people.

The Communists put forward a task of fundamental importance at their 25th congress, the task of creating in the country a new union of the majority of the people and of stepping up the class struggle against big capital and reaction.

At the PCF Central Committee plenum, at the end of June, party Secretary General Georges Marchais stated that, given the conditions prevailing in the country, the question of increasing the Communist Party's influence among the masses was particularly acute. He noted that the campaign of "meetings for the future," during which working people get to know about the PCF's ideas and its slogans, appeals, and practical activity, was of great significance here. In May and June alone around 300,000 of these meetings were held throughout the country. They are continuing to be held to this day.

The revival of the class struggle in France that is now perceptible, and the increasing militancy of many detachments of the French working class are evidence that the PCF's work among the masses is bearing fruit.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES ROMANIAN, MONGOLIAN ENVOYS

LD211439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR. A comradely exchange of opinions on issues of bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation took place. The same day Comrade Shevardnadze received T. Gurbadam, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the USSR. In the conversation which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the advancing development of Soviet-Mongolian relations, and some international problems were discussed.

WALTERS SPEECH ON THREATENED U.S. SANCTIONS CITED

LD211520 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Washington is again threatening to use sanctions against non-aligned countries and is seeking to dictate them how they should behave at the United Nations organization. Such is the meaning of the speech which was made by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters in Singapore. At a press conference, which was held there on Tuesday, he said, according to the REUTER news agency, that the United States might slash its contribution to the United Nations and cut off aid to some Third World countries as possible retaliation for anti-American votes in the world body.

Washington's outright attempt to impose its will upon other members of the world community, to make them line up with the American baton is a patent manifestation of imperial ambitions of the U.S. Administration. Its high-placed representative is trying to accuse the nonaligned countries of "gratuitously" voting against the USA.

This accusation is unfounded. Voting on that or other question at sessions of the U.N. General Assembly or at U.N. specialised organizations, nonaligned countries hold a principled stand, prompted by their national interests, the lofty aims of the Nonaligned Movement, the striving to establish a more fair international economic order, to safeguard peace, to ward off the threat of a nuclear war.

But the matter is that on these cardinal questions of the present the United States holds a stand which is opposite to that of the nonaligned countries. Washington, seeking to prove that it is "right", looks, figuratively speaking, like a stubborn corporal who believed that the whole company were marching out of step with him.

The arm twisting tactics which the United States uses at the United Nations more frequently started producing misfires, sensitive to Washington.

In Washington they have calculated -- and that was bitterly noted by Vernon Walters, that the countries, members of the Nonaligned Movement, voted 86.2 per cent of the time with the Soviet Union. The U.S. high-placed representatives do not give themselves trouble to make an objective analysis of the causes behind that. Why did the United States find itself at the latest session of the General Assembly in full international isolation on such questions as condemnation of the state terrorism policy and strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv, "star wars" plans, aggression in Central America, etc. And there is nothing unusual that on these and many other important international problems the stands of the nonaligned countries and the USSR are very close or coincide.

If some people tried to ascribe Washington's previous sallies against the United Nations and nonaligned countries to the impertinence of Mrs Kirkpatrick, now there can be no doubt that this is not the manifestation of the disposition of that or other American leader, but the general line of Washington which has made stake on power methods.

SAVAGE-LED U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD211228 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 21 Aug 85

["A Delegation From the USA Arrives in the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- An American delegation led by Gus Savage, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Democrat form Illinois State, has arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With the Peoples of Foreign Countries.

Upon arrival in Moscow Gus Savage was received at the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies by Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With the Peoples of Foreign Countries. In the course of the conversation they touched upon questions pertaining to the development of public relations between the USSR and the USA.

The members of the American delegation net and talked with members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Ivan Laptev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; and Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The American politicians visited the All-Union Cardiology Centre, where they were briefed on the achievements of Soviet medical science.

Gus Savage visited the Lenin Mausoleum and made a sight-seeing tour of the city.

Under the programme of the visit they are also to go to Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand, Soviet Central Asian cities, and Leningrad.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS PRC

PM211039 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 3

[TASS report: "At PRC Trade Unions' Invitation"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug -- A delegation from Soviet sectorial trade unions headed by L.A. Yakovlev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Automotive Transport and Highways Workers trade union, was in the PRC on a week's visit at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The delegation had meetings and talks with Luo Gan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Fang Jiadie, member of the federation secretariat; leaders of Chinese sectorial trade unions; and with representatives of grass-roots trade union activists and workers.

The leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions welcomed the restoration of ties between the two countries' trade union organizations. They gave a high opinion of the Soviet working class' achievements and asked for greetings and wishes for success in socialist building to be conveyed to them.

The Soviet delegation visited Beijing, Shenyang, Fushun, Dalian, and Shanghai and left for home.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'SERIOUS' FLOOD DISASTER IN PRC

PM210824 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "China; Serious Disaster"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug -- The Chinese press today reports that as a result of torrential rain in Jilin province (northwest China) 38 districts have suffered a serious disaster, with 23 percent of fields flooded and more than 24,000 houses and around 2,000 bridges and dams destroyed. Some 50 people have been killed.

CPSU'S GRISHIN RECEIVES PYONGYANG PARTY CHIEF

PM161043 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conversation at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] Yesterday V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received So Yun-sok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK City Committee, who is in Moscow as the honored guest of the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival.

During their conversation, V.V. Grishin spoke about the activity of the Moscow city party organization, the participation of the capital's communists and working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and the intensive work launched in the capital to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

For his part, So Yun-sok gave information about the life of the Pyongyang party organization and shared his impressions of the festival and his visit to Moscow.

L.N. Spriridonov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

MORE ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM201252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK accord with the vital interests of both countries' peoples and serve the cause of the socialist community's unity and cohesion. This was stressed at a 14 August ceremonial meeting of the representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The presidium included V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

The main speaker, USSR Minister M.I. Busygin, noted that the unforgettable August days of 1945, when the heroic Soviet Army, having crushed the resistance of the crack forces of Japanese militarism, brought the long-awaited liberation to the ancient land of Korea, will always remain in the memory of our two countries' peoples.

The meeting was addressed by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PETROV MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG, DPRK MILITARY

PM211129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Celebrations in DPRK"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has received a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy defense minister, which is here in connection with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

A talk was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Taking part in it were Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, and O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Korean People's Army [KPA] General Staff.

YASAKOV LEADS SOVIET NAVAL VISIT TO DPRK

Meeting With Army Leaders

PM211149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "With Korean Friends"]

[Text] Wonsan, 16 Aug -- Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of the KPA General Staff, has received Vice Admiral N.Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, who is leading a detachment of Soviet warships which is on an official friendly visit to this DPRK port. The detachment's commander was presented with an order and the jubilee medal "40th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation."

Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, and leaders of Kangwon Province visited the Soviet ships. A concert was given by the Pacific Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble.

Soviet Squadron's Departure

PM211117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Captain 2d Rank Yu. Timoshchuk report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] An official friendly visit to the DPRK by a squadron of Soviet naval vessels 13-17 August has ended. KPA Vice Marshal O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces; Deputy Minister Army General Kim Kwang-chin; Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, and their entourage visited the flagship, the big antisubmarine vessel Tallinn. The guests inspected the vessel and its combat equipment and arms. Squadron commander Vice Admiral N. Yasakov gave a luncheon.

The Pacific Ocean servicemen met the personnel of a KPA naval unit and acquainted themselves with the Korean servicemen's living and service conditions.

A festive farewell ceremony was held at Wonsan port. Tens of thousands of Koreans came to the quayside to express their friendship for the naval seamen of the Land of the Soviets.

SOVIET SPORTS JUDGE FAVORS DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

PM201325 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 13 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by E. Averkovich, honored master of Sport and International-level judge, under the rubric "Reader's Opinion": "We support Our Friends' Proposal"]

[Text] I have attended rhythmic gymnastics competitions in the DPRK twice, both times as a trainer. I must say that the Korean female gymnasts have been progressing rapidly in recent years. Their skill is increasing markedly and their technical repertoire is growing. We have established the closest contacts with our friends from the DPRK. We often visit them and they in turn regularly take part in competitions in the Soviet Union.

I remember one trip to an international competition held in Pyongyang. These competitions were a veritable festival of rhythmic gymnastics. We were very pleased that the auditorium of the Palace of Sport was constantly full to overflowing; that was not surprising, because people here love competitions. Our hosts hold their competitions in modern sports complexes at a high organizational standard. I also remember that our hosts prepared a varied cultural program which enabled us and all participants in the competitions from various countries to gain a closer acquaintance with the Korean people's life.

I am sure that our friends from Pyongyang can also successfully hold Olympic competitions. They have experience in holding very large-scale international competitions, excellent sports installations, and high-class judges. That is why I was so interested to learn of the proposal to organize the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and Pyongyang. This proposal, as is well known, was made recently by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK administration council, in a press statement. In my view, the idea is of great interest.

Of course, a whole package of problems has to be resolved to implement it. It is important that international sports organizations make the most painstaking examination and study of the DPRK proposal.

I want to emphasize that my friends and I support the idea of our friends and believe that the International Olympics Committee having studied the question comprehensively, will take a favorable decision.

INDIAN ASSASSINATION LINKED TO PAKISTAN

LD220656 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 22 TASS -- The inquiry into the assassination of Harchand Singh Longowal, a prominent political figure of India, president of the Akali Dal Party, has shown that the traces of the crime lead to Pakistan. As has become known here, Sikh terrorists Malvinder Singh and Gian Singh, who were captured at the scene of the crime, crossed the Indian-Pakistani border that morning expressly for organizing an assassination attempt on the leader of the Akali Dal Party. The well-informed FREE PRESS JOURNAL points out that the detained criminals admitted that they crossed into India from Pakistan together with other six terrorists.

BHUTTO'S DAUGHTER RETURNS TO PAKISTAN

LD211642 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 21 TASS -- More than 10,000 supporters of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy today welcomed at the airport of Larkana, Pakistan, leader of the biggest oppositional Pakistan People's Party Benazir Bhutto. She returned to the country after 19 months in immigration. As is reported by REUTER, despite the presence of big police contingents, the welcome resolved into a powerful demonstration of protest against the Islamabad authorities' anti-people's policy, against the strengthening American-Pakistani militaristic alliance. Those present chanted slogans in support of the struggle for the repeal of military rule in the country, for civil rights and democratic liberties be granted to the people.

WEST LINKED TO TV TRANSMITTER IN PAKISTAN

LD211601 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 21 TASS -- A powerful propaganda television programme relay transmitter centre has been formed in the area of Sialkot, on the territory of Pakistan, with the direct participation of Western countries. As is reported by THE UNITED NEWS of India, the ideological subversive centre is being actively used for conducting propaganda against India.

According to the local press, the West is more actively using Pakistan's territory for conducting psychological warfare against sovereign countries of the region, primarily India and Afghahistan. As is reported by the weekly BLITZ, the construction of a big branch of the subversive "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations, financed by the U.S. CIA, is drawing to a close in the country. The construction of a whole number of relay stations is to begin in the near future. They will transmit propaganda concoctions in languages of peoples of the region, prepared in Munich (FRG).

The United States, writes the weekly BLITZ, is seeking, on the one hand, to broaden the proportions of radio subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and, on the other hand, to destabilize the situation in India, by kindling secessionist sentiments among advocates of formation of "an independent state of Khalistan" on the territory of the state of Punjab.

More than 50 Western radio stations every day clutter up the air in the region with malicious anti-Indian and anti-Afghan propaganda.

PAKISTAN MILITARY RULE CONTINUES; CRITICIZED

GF191532 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[From the "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, Pakistan marked its 39th independence anniversary on 14 August. The possibility pointed out by a number of political observers that Ziaul Haq, the head of the Pakistani military regime, might lift martial law on that occasion did not materialize. The Socialist Party and the People's Democratic Party, which are members of the National Democratic Union [titles as heard], have appealed to all political organizations in Pakistan with a view to uniting efforts in the struggle to restore democracy in that country.

[Words indistinct] Pakistan adopted the parliamentary system after winning its independence in 1947. In 1963, Ayub Khan proposed the institution of the presidential system. He was overthrown in 1969 and Pakistan returned to the parliamentary system in 1973. However, another change took place in Pakistan 8 years ago: The military, headed by General Ziaul Haq, took over the administration.

The infringement of the most natural rights and freedoms, the taking of strong measures against political opponents, [word indistinct], torturing, and the closure of political parties have become the main aspects of Pakistan's political life. All this is causing massive opposition throughout the country.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH BANGLADESHI MINISTER

HK210201 Hong Kong AFP in English 0127 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 21 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union desires to improve its relations with Bangladesh and increase bilateral cooperation in all fields, a visiting Soviet official has said.

Ambassador Anatoliy I. Valkov, head of the South Asia desk of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, conveyed the remarks during his talks with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury here yesterday, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The spokesman said that both sides discussed bilateral relations as well as the issues likely to come up at the coming United Nations General Assembly.

"The two sides expressed satisfaction at the existing bilateral relations," he added.

Mr Valkov arrived here Monday [19 August] at the head of a two-member delegation on a mission to improve bilateral relations between Dhaka and Moscow which had been soured since late 1983 and early 1984 when Bangladesh expelled at least 14 Soviet diplomats on charges of meddling in the country's internal politics.

But in recent times, observers here said, there were signs of rapprochement as the two countries last April resumed barter trade and signed a protocol after a lapse of over one year.

The Bangladesh Foreign Officer spokesman said that the current talks between the Soviet delegation and the Bangladesh officials also covered the Afghan and Cambodia questions and both sides apprised each other of their respective positions on the two issues.

Mr Valkov's delegation is expected to stay in Bangladesh for five days and the talks would continue today, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

KARMAL ADDRESSES DRA MILITARY GRADUATION

LD212056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from Kabul]

[Text] The solemn graduation of students from military training institutions has taken place in Kabul. Our corresondent, Mikhail Leshchinskiy, reports:

[Leschchinskiy] These lieutenants who were awarded their new officers' stripes today are still very young. However, many of them already have acquired great life and combat experience, apart from their years of study. They made the decision to devote their lives to serving the motherland as members of the Armed Forces not at their school desks, but in factory shops, peasants' fields, and in battle against hired bandits. These pilots, artillerymen, tank crew members, and missile troops [raketnyy] will engage the enemy in battle in literally only a few days. This is an enemy on which the United States alone has already spent more than $1 billion for training and arms.

PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Babrak Karmal came to congratulate the graduates. Comrade Karmal paid particular attention to the fact that almost all of them are members of candidate members of the PDPA: This is because, apart from their combat duties, they are bound to bring the truth about the April Revolution and the word of the party to the soldiers and population at large. Many young officers were handed combat awards together with their diplomas.

One of the Military College's graduates, moreover of the military-political faculty, is Lieutenant (Muhammad Es'Haq). You can see, comrades, that he has already been awarded a combat order for excellent service, despite his youth. He has rich combat experience and has engaged in combat operations against bandits. I will ask him to share his impressions of this day and his plans for the future.

[Begin (Es'Haq) video recording with Leshchinskiy providing Russian translation] Lieutenant (Es'Haq) says that on this unforgettable day all of his comrades are vowing to the party and the people loyalty to combat duty. They are prepared to use all the knowledge gained in college in battle. Not one of us, he says, will begrudge giving his life for the victory over Afghanistan's enemies and we will wage this struggle to the last drop of blood. [end video recording] [video shows rows of men in military uniform standing at attention; uniformed men clapping; Karmal addressing them; award being pinned on soldier's uniform; Karmal pinning award onto a soldier's uniform; and Leshchinskiy interviewing soldier]

MEETING MARKS AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

PM191553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Important Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet-Afghan relations, to whose establishment V.I. Lenin contributed, have stood the test of time, and are strengthening and developing with every passing day. This was stated 16 August in Moscow at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public to mark the 66th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

The speaker, A.S. Batrakov, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Afghanistan, noted that the Afghan people's victory over British colonialists became possible as a result of the new political situation which had taken shape in the continent of Asia after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The history of Afghanistan's independent development is inseparable from good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, he noted. The past devades have confirmed the correctness and viability of the Leninist principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, bilateral relations entered a qualitatively new stage. Their main content is firm frienship and revolutionary solidarity. Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is developing dynamically and effectively in the most varied spheres to the benefit of both countries' peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

E. Madani, DRA charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, noted the importance of the comprehensive assistance which the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to Afghanistan in the devlopment of its national economy and culture and the creation of conditons for a peaceful life. He declared that the DRA supports all of the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at securing detente and maintaining peace.

PROPOSALS OF INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS VIEWED

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Cited

BK211246 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, said proposals put forward recently by the conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK can create a favorable atmosphere to resolve problems in Southeast Asia peacefully. During an interview with VNA, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach said the Indochinese states welcome the ASEAN proposal to hold talks to resolve all problems relating to the Cambodian issue politically. The PRK Government has declared its readiness to hold talks with Cambodian groups or individuals from these groups abroad to discuss the issue of national reconciliation and to set up universal elections in Cambodia. The PRK Government has at the same time declared that it has no desire to hold talks with the Pol Pot clique, which is guilty of genocidal crimes.

'Constructive Approach' Noted

PM211035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary" under the rubric "On the Day's Topics": "Constructive Approach"]

[Text] A routine conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- has concluded its work in Phnom Penh. Such meetings of representatives of the fraternal states have become a tradition. They examine important questions of ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and create an atmosphere of cooperation and good-neighborliness in the region.

Leafing through the documents of the previous conferences, it is possible to trace how over recent years these Southeast Asian countries have consistently offered their neighbors constructive ways, imbued with profound concern for peace, to resolve their problems. The persistent call for dialogue and for multilateral talks is also backed up by practical steps. This is evidenced by the visits to ASEAN countries by statesmen of the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia, and diverse initiatives to expand cooperation between the two groups of states in Southeast Asia on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The upcoming trip to Indonesia by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is now regarded as a positive new step for the peace-loving diplomacy of the Indochinese countries. And the Phnom Penh meeting has been one more important political event in the life of the region.

The final document of the conference notes with satisfaction the successes achieved by the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in all spheres of life. These achievements, newspapers emphasize in commentaries, have been made possible thanks to the broad assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The communique rates highly and expresses full approval for the USSR's decision to end unilaterally all nuclear explosions, and welcomes the Soviet proposals for strengthening peace and security in Asia.

The countries of Indochina that are overcoming the grave legacy of long wars for independence know well the price of peace. The people of Cambodia have taken impressive steps on the road to revival. The pace of agricultural and industrial production is increasing year by year in the PRK.

This country's prestige in the international arena is growing constantly. Taking into account the successes in the sphere of ensuring Cambodia's security, the PRK and the SRV intend to continue the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodian territory so as to complete it by 1990. As the first foreign press comments attest, this initiative has met with approval in the capitals of many Asian states.

Displaying good will, the participants in the Phnom Penh conference declared that they are prepared to examine and implement the ASEAN proposals if they take the interests of all the sides into account and accord with the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference. For its part, the PRK announces its consent to begin talks through an intermediary (Malaysia has offered to play this role) with various groupings of Khmer emigres, but only on the basis of the Pol Potites' complete removal from the political arena. The ministers also advocated normalizing relations with China and Thailand, pointing out that this will accord with the interests of all peoples of the Asian continent. In addition, the countries of Indochina emphasized their readiness to participate in an international conference to resolve problems of peace and security in the region of Southeast Asia.

Having analyzed the situation, the participants in the Phnom Penh meeting pointed out that the countries of Indochina and ASEAN are linked by common concerns for ensuring peace in the region. And, given the mutual desire to ease tension and arrange relations of all-around cooperation, it is possible to resolve the problems that exist. Such an approach would accord with the interests of all peoples.

Problems With PRK Unification

OW220639 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] New attempts to rekindle activities hostile to the national revival of Cambodia are being undertaken by the Khmer reactionaries. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. The latest conference of ministers of foreign affairs of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos ended the other day in Phnom Penh. A series of new and principled proposals were made at the conference, proposals that can really create a favorable situation for the peaceful solution of the problems of Southeast Asia and practically promote its transformation into a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

It was announced, in particular, that the PRK is even ready to meet and begin discussions with various overseas Khmer groups with the condition, naturally, that the Pol Pot clique be removed from the political arena. The holding of such meetings, as is known, was persistently demanded by the leaders of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, based in Thailand, and its sponsors.

It would seem that now, if you are really sincerely interested in the fate of the Cambodian people, you should end your armed sallies and respond to the PRK's good will and join its representatives at the conference table.

Well, this is not happening. According to reports from Thailand, the proposal of the Phnom Penh conference has been rejected as unacceptable.

Once again accusations of insincerity, deceit, and a desire to supposedly mislead the international public are levelled at the current government of the PRK.

The reaction in the camp of PRK opponents was the same as the decision of Socialist Vietnam to fully withdraw its units of volunteer troops from Cambodia ahead of the 1990 deadline. Moreover, reports have been received recently from the Cambodian-Thai border and other areas of Cambodia on increasing bandit acts by Polpotists and other surviving elements.

Yesterday, for example, a Phnom Penh milita post was attacked 7 km from the city, leaving people dead and wounded. This is the response of the protectors -- in quotes -- of the future of the Khmer nation to the good will shown to them, which yet again attests to their genuine attitude toward the Khmer people, to their weakness, and to the futility of their attempts to reverse the process of national revival and the construction of a new life on Cambodian soil.

SOVIET PRESIDIUM HAILS SINGAPORE ACTING PRESIDENT

PM211111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Seng Yeoh Ghim, acting president of Singapore, a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes to him and to the Singapore people on the country's national holiday.

In an answering telegram addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Seng Yeoh Ghim has expressed thanks on behalf of the Singapore government and people for the congratulatory message.

UN CONDEMNATION OF U.S. MICRONESIA POLICY CITED

LD211433 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The United Nations Decolonization Committee has condemned the U.S. line to annex the UN trusteeship territory of Micronesia, that is several islands in the Pacific, and to turn it into its military-strategic stronghold.

Micronesia, a UN trusteeship territory, writes a political observer of the Soviet news agency TASS, Askold Biryukov, was turned in 1947 to be governed by the United States, which had pledged to prepare the islands for self-determination. However, ever since then Washington not only ignored its pledge but took steady action to turn them into its military-strategic stronghold in the western Pacific. The United States has deployed in that part of the world its second-largest grouping of armed forces. American nuclear aircraft carriers and missile-carrying submarines are massed there. New missile hardware is tested there for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction. Such weapons are stockpiled there. Finally, under the presidential "star wars" program important components are being sited there of a system of a large-scale anti-missile defense system worked out by Washington with some elements of it based in space.

It is these military-strategic considerations that have determined the U.S. Administration's approach to deny action on the lawful rights of the population of Micronesia. The United States proceeds exactly from that in its sabotage of the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples in a bid to acquire step by step territories that never belonged to it.

The Soviet Union believes that the United Nations must take speedy and effective measures to remove the obstacles the United States is putting up on the path towards political, economic, and social development of Micronesia, to insure genuine freedom and independence for these Pacific islands.

TASS CITES LANGE ON FRENCH PACIFIC NUCLEAR TESTS

LD211859 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, August 21 TASS -- A treaty on the creation of a nuclear free zone in the southern Pacific will shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Geneva disarmament conference, David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand, said today. The treaty adopted by member states of the South Pacific Forum at an annual session of that organization in Avarua, the administrative centre of the Cook Island, early this month, prohibits the member countries of the forum to manufacture, import or deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. The treaty also bans the holding of nuclear tests and burying of radioactive wastes in that vast area of the Pacific.

Special concern of the states of the South Pacific is caused by nuclear weapon tests staged in the area by France. Eight nuclear devices were exploded in the Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia last year alone. Four nuclear devices, including a 150-kiloton bomb were set off in the current year. The Australian newspaper SIDNEY MORNING HERALD noted that the countries of the region are worried over the fact that the continued French nuclear tests might lead to radioactive contamination of the Pacific Ocean.

The indignation of the countries of the region was evoked by a communique of the French Defence Ministry published in Paris the other day. The communique says that the French Government will continue nuclear test on Mururoa. New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange said that this decision is an example of the inhuman stand of France.

BRIEFS

SRV DELEGATION IN KIEV -- RATAU -- On 12 August I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received Nguyen Van Quang, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. During a conversation, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Nguyen Van Quang spoke about the successes of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and about the country's preparations for the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. I.A. Mozgovoy spoke about the activity of party organizations in improving control over the economy and in accelerating scientific-technical progress, and about the socialist competitions developing in the republic in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Participating in the coversation were V.V. Shtuchenko, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Din Van Cham, SRV trade attache to the USSR and SRV deputy minister of foreign trade; and (Hoang Thuk Tan), SRV deputy permanent representative to CEMA. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

VOSS, SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES MEET WITH TODOROV

PM210830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions met with the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation headed by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Commitee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, 19 August.

Information was exchanged on the activity of the supreme organs of state power in the two countries and questions of further developing ties between them were discussed. Confidence was expressed that the Bulgarian delegation's visit will be yet another step along the road of deepening interparliamentary contacts and will promote the further strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

S. Todorov stressed that Bulgaria's working people are sincerely grateful to the USSR for its all-around aid in strengthening socialism's material-technical base. The friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, he said, are assuming particular importance under the conditions of the present exacerbated international situation. The head of the delegation noted that the Bulgarian people are in complete solidarity with the USSR's consistent peace-loving course. Taking part in the talk, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies N.I. Maslennikov, L.K. Shepetis, and L.P. Shurygin; senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, a dinner was held in honor of the guests.

FRIENDSHIP EVENING MARKS ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU210730 Bucharest ROMANIA IBERA in Romania 19 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 18 August -- AGERPRES representative M. Chebeleu reports: Within the framework of events organized in the USSR on the anniversary of the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944. A Romanian-Soviet friendship evening took place in Moscow's "Maksim Gorky" park of recreation and culture.

Those who took the floor stressed the importance of the historical event of 23 August 1944 that was organized and carried out by the Romanian people under the RCP's direct leadership, as well as the successes registered by the working people in our country. The speakers also emphasized the constant development of the traditional friendship and many-sided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the spirit of understandings concluded during the Romanian-Soviet summit meetings and talks.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA 12-19 AUG

PM211036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom, visited the Socialist Republic of Romania 12-19 August and acquainted itself with the RCP's experience in party organizational work. The delegation was received by C. Radu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

PENTAGON PLANS ALLOW FOR NEUTRON BOMBS IN EUROPE

LD201721 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 20 Aug 85

["Neutron Threat to Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov.

The neutron bomb threatens Europe once again. This becomes clear from a statement made by a Pentagon official Frank Gaffney who confirmed that the production of new munitions by the United States was in line with the decisions of the NATO leadership.

Answering a query of K. Albrechten, a deputy to the Danish Folketing (Parliament), he said that the case in point was allegedly only an effort to "improve" NATO's nuclear weapons in Western Europe. He referred to large-scale program for the production of new artillery shells for 155 millimeter and 203.2 millimeter guns (the shells can be easily turned into neutron ones). It is clear that these munitions are meant for deployment and use primarily in the European theater of operations.

The Pentagon advertizes the monstrous invention of man-haters -- the neutron bomb -- as a "humane" and "Christian" weapon. It, the Pentagon argues, causes relatively small material damage. It does not damage structures or military equipment. Leaving material values intact, it kills people and everything living through "enhanced radiation".

A tidal wave of public protests made U.S. President Carter postpone the production of neutron weapons in 1978. But his successor Ronald Reagan ordered the beginning of large-scale production of neutron weapons on August 6, 1981, the day of the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Fearing a new public outcry the U.S. Administration so far stockpiles neutron weapons on the territory of the United States but the Pentagon is ready any moment to move them to Europe where vehicles of their delivery -- artillery systems and Lance operational/tactical missiles are deployed in large numbers. General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, said in this connection that when the time comes the United States would be able to send the mentioned modules to Europe. The matter now is to determine accurately the number of each type of that "tactical weapon", said Richard Wagner, assistant to the secretary of defense, atomic energy. The necessary technical facilities for the deployment of neutron weapons have been fully prepared in Western European countries, while a scheduled "modification" of the shells, according to Washington's plans, quite conveniently covers that planned appearance of neutron weapons in Europe.

In the opinion of the Danish parliamentarian, Denmark should say no to the neutron plans of the Pentagon. And thousands of sober-minded people in Scandinavian countries who demand the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe endorse that view.

FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER ON GREENPEACE INCIDENT

LD211644 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, August 21 TASS -- It is perfectly obvious that the act of sabotage against the Rainbow Warrior ship belonging to the "Greenpeace" environmentalist organisation was staged by agents of French secret services, Andre Lajoinie, a member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and chairman of the group of communists, told France's National Assembly.

The Rainbow Warrior was sunk in Auckland harbour, New Zealand, before sailing off to the area of atoll Mururoa, the French nuclear test site. Andre Lajoinie stressed that this case should be regarded as a manifestation of state terrorism.

The French Communist Party is pressing for a comprehensive investigation of the crime, said the member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party. He expressed his sceptical attitude towards the fact that the inquiry, which was commissioned in Frence and handled by a representative of the right-wing party, could bring about extra clarity into the case. The French Communist Party again draws attention to the need to set up a standing parliamentary commission to oversee the activities of the intelligence services which undertake actions running counter to France's interests.

An official report on the results of the inquiry into the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior has not been submitted to government. Many facts, however, can well be considered to be ascertained already, specifically, French secret services' complicity in this crime, the local press writes. The "Greenpeace case" is widely debated in newspapers of various political orientations, which are particularly critical of the Defence Ministry's actions. At the same time, the press recalls that the president has issued an instruction to go ahead with the planned nuclear testing in the Pacific and ordered the Navy to keep other "Greenpeace" vessels heading for atoll Mururoa away from that region.

French Halt Order Issued

PM211101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "France's Position"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug -- Official Paris has announced that it has issued a directive to its Armed Forces to "prevent, if need be by force, any unauthorized entry into the French territorial waters or airspace in the area of the Polynesian Mururoa and Fantaufa atolls" where the French nuclear test site in the Pacific is located. The directive also points out that French authorities deem this necessary.

The press notes that the publication of this directive coincided with the departure from Amsterdam for the Pacific of a new ship funded by Greenpeace, an international environmentalists' organization. This is the French authorities' response to actions in defense of the most sacred human right, the right to live.

SOVIET-TURKISH TRADE TALKS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

Trade Growth Detailed

LD211416 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- Questions related to a further development of trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Trukey were under debate at Soviet-Turkish talks here today. The talks were attended by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkey's minister of finance and customs and chairman of the Turkish section of the bilateral commission on cooperation.

A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry that 1984 saw an appreciable growth of trade between the two countries. It amounted to almost 260 million roubles as against 213 million in 1983.

1985 has witnessed a further increase in Soviet-Turkish trade which went up over fifty per cent in the first three months as against the same period last year.

The Soviet Union supplies Turkey with machines and equipment, oil, ferrous metallurgy and chemical industries products, and other commodities.

The Turkish exports to the USSR, which have posted a permament tendency towards growth lately, is dominated by farm produce. Besides, Turkish consumer goods were well known on the Soviet market.

Soviet-Turkish cooperation in the joint construction of economic projects is also advancing. This form of buiness ties encompasses, in part, such industries as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the oil-processing and chemical industries and power engineering.

Turkish Minister's Contacts

TA211652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Finance and Customs Minister Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin has begun contacts in Moscow. Today he met the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, [name indistinct]. They reviewed the issues to be discussed by the joint economic committee that meets in Ankara in October.

Alptemocin will meet this evening Nikolay Baybakov, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the official talks under way since yesterday, the delegations of the two countries discussed increasing the volume of trade, the purchase of natural gas from the Soviet Union, and the construction of the pipeline to deliver the gas. Alptemocin and his delegation will end their contacts in Moscow tomorrow and will return to Turkey on 23 August.

Earlier Soviet Comments

TA131845 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1610 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Ankara, 13 Aug (AA) -- The Soviet Union has so far extended credits worth around $1 billion to Turkey for various industrial installations. M. L. Lavretyev, the industrial under secretary [name and title as received] at the USSR Embassy in Ankara, has said that Turkey received these credits at interest rates that are much lower than usual, and for long term periods. He said that Turkey has paid back some $600 million and is continuing to pay the rest. Lavretyev was speaking at a news conference he organized to discuss the Soviet firms that will participate in the International Izmir Fair that opens on 20 August, as well as mutual economic relations.

Lavretyev said that his country has been participating in the fair regularly every year and that this year it will take part with new technologies and products. More than 2,000 Soviet products will be exhibited at the fair and the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic will have a separate pavilion.

The Pipeline

Replying to questions, Lavretyev said that the Soviet Soyuzgazexport firm will build the Soviet portion of the pipeline that will carry natural gas to Turkey, that is, the part up to the Turkish border. He added that the portion will be completed by the beginning of (?1987).

The industrial under secretary said that a Turkish delegation will be going to the Soviet Union on 20 August and will discuss the relevant agreement. He explained that there are certain problems in connection with the payment in return for the natural gas. He said: Given the composition of the delegation that will go to the Soviet Union, there is reason to believe that the discussion will be harsh.

Replying to another question, Lavretyev said that Soviet public establishments and private Turkish enterprises are continuing to hold talks on socialist housing and prefabricated housing and that an agreement on the issue is expected to be signed in early 1986.

Commercial Relations

Meanwhile, Aleksandr Kurmazenko, the trade representative at the USSR Embassy in Ankara, said at the same news conference that the volume of trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union reached $350 million during the first half of the year, 70 percent higher than the figure last year. He said that the volume of trade is expected to reach $550 to $600 million this year.

Kurmazenko alleged that even though contracts were signed earlier, certain Turkish firms are having difficulty in delivering the goods.

DPRK-BOUND MALTESE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER

PM201045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Maltese President Agatha Barbara stopped over in Moscow 14-15 August en route for the DPRK.

During her stay a friendly conversation was held with B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of mutual interests.

The Maltese president was met and seen off at the airport by B. Yazkuliyev, N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and J. Schembri, Maltese charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED ON BELGIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD161628 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS -- On the occasion of Belgium's national day, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet addressed to King of the Belgians Baudouin a message with congratulations and wishes of wellbeing to him and the Belgian people. The message expresses the hopes for the further development of Soviet-Belgian ties and the continuation of the political dialogue between the two countries in the interests of lowering military confrontation in Europe, consolidating peace and international security.

In the reply telegram, the king expressed gratitude for cordial congratulations personally and on behalf of the Belgian people and wished happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people. The message confirms adherence to the harmonious development of cooperation between the two countries.

PALESTINIAN FIGURES HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD211226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (KUNA) -- Leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine George Habash and head of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt are currently holding talks with Soviet leaders on the Arab situation in general and the Palestinian cause in particular, a reliable Arab source said here Wednesday.

The source, who asked not to reveal his name, told KUNA today that the two Arab leaders, who are on a visit here since last Friday, also tackled the Palestinian camps' war in Beirut, launched by Lebanese Amal Movement and the Lebanese Army Sixth Brigade two months ago and means of finding a solution to the issue.

The source reported that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, who arrived in Moscow last Thursday [15 August] on an official visit in response to an invitation by the Soviet leadership, discussed with officials here means of clearing up the Soviet Palestinian atmosphere particularly on the issue of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the Palestinian cause.

The Arab source noted that former speaker of the Palestine National Council Khalid Al-Fahum arrived in Moscow last Friday [16 August] on a private visit, but he did not say if Al-Fahum met with any Soviet officials.

Meanwhile, a new PLO ambassador to the Soviet Union will shortly be appointed replacing the former Ambassador Yahiya Habash who left Moscow last February for unknown reasons, the source noted.

The Soviet leadership has asked the PLO more than once to upgrade its diplomatic representation, in Moscow. The PLO's representation here remained for seven months on the level of charge d'affaires.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES MURPHY'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

PM211407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lashkul "International Commentary:" "Camp David in a New Packaging"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy's tour of Near East countries has ended. He visited Jordan, Israel, and Egypt to prepare direct Jordanian-Israeli talks.

People in the Near East have rightly seen in the U.S. envoy's tour the latest U.S. attempt to revive the Camp David agreements rejected by the Arabs.

The Americans' special desire to resurrect the Camp David treaty, which rules out the recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, can be traced back to 1982, after Israel's aggression against Lebanon. Now the U.S. Administration has gambled on an agreement between King Husayn and Y. 'Arafat on "the framework for joint actions" signed in Amman 6 months ago. Essentially, this document denies the role of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and hinders fundamental actions and the organization of the further struggle to restore the flouted national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is no accident that the head of the White House has publicly expressed the hope that the positions of the Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian delegations at the talks that are being prepared within the mainstream of the Amman agreement will concide with his plan. But the ideas of "appeasement American style" have no room for an independent Palestinian state.

R. Murphy's visit to the Near East followed the extraordinary conference of the heads of several states and governments of Arab countries in Casablanca. at which it was proposed to protect the Amman agreement with the "Arab umbrella." But the meeting's organizers did not get a representative forum, and those gathered in Morocco did not venture to approve this agreement right away. That is why King Hassan II of Morocco, while responding favorably to the "peace process" outlined in Amman, was obliged to stipulate that it should not deviate from the Near East settlement plans elaborated at the 12th pan-Arab conference in Fes.

Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Lebanon, Algeria, and Libya, which boycotted the Casablanca meeting, expressed themselves against separate deals with and capitulation to the United States and Israel. The agreement signed in Amman, the Damascus newspaper AL-THAWRAH stresses, has nothing in common with the decisions taken in Fes. The United States, G. Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said, has been seeking to use the Casablanca summit to achieve Arab cover for the Amman agreement, which is in fact a continuation of the Camp David deals.

The correctness of this conclusion is confirmed by the very atmosphere in which R. Murphy's visit took place and by the positions of diktat adopted by Washington and Tel Aviv. In particular, the U.S. envoy, under pressure from Israeli leaders, refused any contacts with the Palestinians in the Jordanian delegation, who are not even PLO members and have little to do with it. And according to official Israeli spokesmen, they are totally opposed to the United States' initiating "dialogue" with this delegation. As a result, the Near East press notes, after talks between the U.S. assistant secretary of state and King Husayn of Jordan, Israeli Prime Minister Peres, and Egyptian President Mubarak, it became clear that the U.S. representative had not succeeded in resolving the majority of tasks facing him.

And that is no accident. Genuine peace in the Near East is not possible with new separate deals, but can only be ensured with the aid of an all-encompassing and just Near East settlement that would satisfy the interests of all sides involved in the conflict and would resolve fully the key problem of the Arab-Israeli crisis -- the Palestinian question. It is from these positions that the Arab countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all patriotic forces of the Arab world are acting. An effective Near East settlement would be helped by the convening of a representative international forum with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. 'RHETORIC' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD211423 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- Washington emissaries, among them congressmen, representatives of the Pentagon and the Department of State, have recently frequented the Middle East, a commentator in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes.

Speculating on the wish of the Arab peoples to ensure long-awaited peace in the region, the White House is doing its utmost in an attempt at galvanizing the Camp David process.

The new "peaceful settlement" plan is being hastily dragged through. Washington's full support for Israel's demands indicates what high price, in Washington's opinion, the Arab countries are to pay for stabilizing the situation.

Meanwhile, as the AL MUSTAKBAL journal reported, Prime Minister Sh. Peres said that withdrawal of the occupation troops from the captured territories or dismantling of Israeli military settlements are out of the question. Understandingly, the "peaceful settlement" plan with such strings attached cannot be acceptable to the Arab countries.

As far as the Palestinian issue is concerned, there has been no change in the Zionist doctrine. It is apparent to all observers that the "direct talks" and "search for peace" rhetoric is nothing else but a camouflage of the incessant attempts at forcing American-Israeli diktat on the Arab peoples.

All progressive and democratic forces of the countries of the region are aware of the dangers stemming from such joint plans of Washington and Tel Aviv, whose aim is to entangle the Palestinians in the Camp David web and make them give up their national rights. Therefore the movement for strengthening Arab unity, for collective efforts to ensure a comprehensive and just settlement in that explosive area is gaining momentum in the Middle East countries.

UZBEKISTAN'S SALIMOV RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION

GF211031 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet-Iraq friendship days are continuing in Uzbekistan. Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the Iraqi representatives. The guests were briefed on the development of the republic's economy and culture and on the struggle being waged by Uzbek workers for enhancing friendship among the peoples and consolidating world peace.

The Iraqi delegation has visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum, toured the interesting sites in Tashkent, and traveled to newly established rayons.

IRAQI MARITIME DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW 21 AUG

JN211702 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1424 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (INA) -- The delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet subcommittee on maritime transportation led by 'Abd al-Sattar Farman, under secretary of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, left Moscow today after a week-long visit to the USSR.

Farman signed minutes for increasing and strengthening cooperation in the field of maritime transportation, training cadres, and the use of joint maritime transportation facilities.

SOVIET WARSHIPS END OFFICIAL VISIT TO TUNIS

LD161350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1202 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 16 Aug (TASS) -- An official friendly visit to the port of Tunis by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising large antisubmarine ships Krasnyy Krym and Krasnyy Kavkaz, under the command of Rear-Admiral Valentin Selivanov, has ended. As is noted by the local press, the visit served the further development of Soviet-Tunisian relations. The detachment of Soviet warships left the port of Tunis today.

TROYANOVSKIY STATEMENT ON S. AFRICA ENDORSED AT UN

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 21 AUG 85

[Text] New York, August 22 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council which was convened at the request of a group of nonaligned countries expressed profound concern over the developments in South Africa. A statement of the Security Council Chairman Troyanovskiy (USSR), unaninously endorsed after consultations of Security Council members, stresses that a just and durable solution of the problem in the Republic of South Africa must be based on the elimination of the apartheid system and creation of a free democratic society in South Africa. In this connection the Security Council expresses serious concern over the recent statement of the head of the Pretoria regime which attests to the stubborn striving of the regime to preserve the white minority rule in South Africa, the statement says.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFP REPORT ON UGANDAN SITUATION

PM211143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Uganda: Military Council's Measures"]

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug -- AFP reports from Kampala that the Ugandan Military Council is continuing its efforts to form a provisional government and set up peace talks with the country's various internal political groupings. A further seven menbers of the provisional government have been appointed, including ministers of industry, labor, culture and community development, and transport. The new cabinet members represent various parties.

Talks have been held with the movement for Uganda's freedom during which the sides expressed themselves in favor of immediately convening a peace conference with the participation of all groupings. The front for the national salvation of Uganda has announced its decision to lay down its arms and cooperate with the country's new leadership, AFP notes, citing Kampala radio. This organization has urged all forces that opposed the former regime, deposed 27 July, to follow its example.

The talks that have just ended between the Military Council and the front for the national salvation of Uganda, the agency notes, mean that the government has reached a peace agreement with all armed groupings in the country except the largest, the National Resistance Army. This explains the certain amount of tension persisting in Uganda. The meeting between leaders of the Military Council and the National Resistance Army scheduled for last week in Tanzania did not take place.

JAN-JUL INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARIZED

PM211542 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, Aug 85 (Signed to Press 12 Aug 85) p 6

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary" feature: "USSR Industry in the First 7 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-July 1985.

The January-July plan for output sales was fulfilled. The total volume of industrial output increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, while average daily output increased 4.1 percent (the January-July period this year had one working day and one calendar day fewer than the corresponding period last year). Labor productivity rose 3 percent over this period. Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and rates of production and labor productivity growth broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul 1985 as percentage of Jan-Jul 1984	
	Output sales plan	Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and electrification	101	104	102
Petroleum industry	96	97	94
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.4	100.3	100.3
Gas industry	100.3	109	106
Coal industry	99.4	100.5	99.9
Ferrous metallurgy	99	99.8	99.8
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	103	103
Chemical industry	99.7	103	102
Production of mineral fertilizers	97	104	102
Power machine building	103	107	107
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	105
Electrical equipment industry	102	105	108
Chemical and petroleum machine building	103	107	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	102	106	106
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	105	108
Automotive industry	102	104	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	107
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	110	110
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	106
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.1	107	107
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	98	102	102
Construction materials industry	99.5	100.2	100.5
Light industry	100.5	101	103
Food industry	100.4	99.7	100.1

Fruit and vegetable farming	100.9	95	94
Meat and dairy industry	103	103	103
Fish industry	104	104	104
Procurement	103	104	102
Medical industry	101	107	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	99.6	105	103

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for production growth rates broken down by union republic (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union republics	Percentage fulfillment of Jan-Jul output sales plan	Jan-Jul 1985 as percentage of Jan-Jul 1984 in terms of output volume
RSFSR	100.5	102.9
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	102.8
Belorussian SSR	102	106.3
Uzbek SSR	100.6	107.7
Kazakh SSR	101	103.9
Georgian SSR	99.6	104.5
Azerbaijan SSR	99.8	103.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.6
Moldavian SSR	102	102.7
Latvian SSR	103	103.4
Kirghiz SSR	100.7	102.6
Tajik SSR	100.9	105.8
Armenian SSR	102	107.1
Turkman SSR	103	101.5
Estonian SSR	102	102.4

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole was:

Type of output	Output produced in Jul 1985	Output produced in Jan-Jul 1985	Jan-Jul 1985 as percentage of Jan-Jul 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	116	891	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.2	346	96
Gas, billion cubic meters	51.7	368	110
Coal, million metric tons	60.4	423	100.8
Steel, million metric tons	13.1	88.7	98
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.1	62.2	99
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	11.1	100.9
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.4	143	99.6
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	18.9	105
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	50.3	358	103
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.2	1.8	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	14.8	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	2.9	103
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	119	808	98
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.5	38.0	102

AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.5	31.7	100.9
Metal-cutting machine tools, with digital program control,	86.6	566	136
million rubles	221	1,513	109
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	50.2	387	99
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.1	8.2	99
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	2.8	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	2.3	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	18.9	135	107
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	77.9	551	109
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	144	1,028	106
Tractors, million horsepower	.4	30.6	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	2.1	103
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.6	110
Grain harvesting combines,	9.4	65.9	94
thousands excavators	3.3	25.1	102
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	15.9	159	96
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	3.4	100.4
newsprint, billion square meters	2.8	19.0	102
Cement, million metric tons	11.3	74.9	99
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	9.3	62.9	101
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	0.9	7.0	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	121	986	103
Footwear, million pairs	55.7	458	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	5.4	103
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.9	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.7	4.0	105
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	219	938	100.3
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.5	17.3	103
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	33.1	774	97
Clocks and watches, millions	5.8	39.0	100.1
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	75.9	540	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	5.0	93
Television sets, millions	0.8	5.4	104
color sets	0.3	2.3	111
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	3.4	102
refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	1.9	109

Washing machines, millions	0.4	2.9	111
Automobiles, thousands	115	772	100.1
Motorcycles and motorscooters, thousands	97.4	680	101
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	4.6	105

Commentary on Summary

The results of industry's work in January-July of this year have been summarized. The majority of industrial ministries and union republics coped successfully with the 7-month targets for output sales and labor productivity growth.

Since the start of the year significant quantities of gas and coal have been extracted in excess of the plan, and there has been above-plan production of diesel fuel and furnace fuel oil, nonferrous metals, machines and equipment, agricultural equipment, and consumer goods.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, including a 5.8 percent increase in July. Labor productivity in industry rose 3 percent in the January-July period, and this growth accounted for 89 percent of production growth.

The majority of machine building ministries are working steadily. Targets for the production of the following types of output were overfulfilled: power industry equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation equipment, computer equipment, industrial robots, motor vehicles, excavators, and industrial equipment for a number of sectors.

At the same time the national economy's needs for individual types of electrical engineering and chemical equipment, forging and pressing machines, and machines and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production are not being met.

The increases in production and labor productivity achieved in January-July in a number of heavy industry sectors, particularly within the system of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, still do not guarantee the annual plan's fulfillment and must be substantially improved over the remaining 5 months.

Petroleum extraction and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical yarns, mineral fertilizers, timber, cement, and slates were below the planned amounts in January-July. The output delivered to consumers by associations and enterprises in these sectors fell R3 billion short of the contracts and job schedules.

The relevant ministries must take immediate measures to correct the shortfall that has been allowed to occur since the start of the year. In the petroleum industry it is necessary to increase sharply the application of advanced methods for exploitation of petroleum deposits. In ferrous metallurgy industry the technical and economic indicators of the work of certain conversion processes must be improved and priority development of the production of economic types of metal products must be ensured. In the chemical industry and the production of mineral fertilizers the prevailing imbalances must be eliminated and the work of raw material and processing sectors and of large-scale ammonia and sulfuric acid installations must be stabilized.

Finally, in the timber and timber processing industry the output of round timber materials from logged lumber must be increased and the utilization of basic techonlogical equipment must be improved.

The Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and some other ministries have failed to meet fully the additional targets for the output of cultural, everyday, and household goods.

The light and food industry sectors have exceeded the plan targets for the output of cotton and silk textiles, nonwoven materials, knitwear, china and earthenware, confectionery and canned foods, meat, animal oil and whole milk products, edible fish products, and canned fish. Production of wine and vodka products fell.

Concurrently, the planned volumes of production of woolen and linen textiles, synthetic detergents, mineral water, and nonalcoholic drinks were not achieved. Besides shortages of certain types of raw materials, this was caused by the slow reorganization of production for the manufacture of output in demand among the population.

Some enterprises supply trade with poor quality output which is not in demand among the population, which results in returns, downgrading, and stockpiles in the trade network. Inadequate use is made of opportunities to expand the manufacture of products from local raw materials and waste.

At its 24 July 1985 session the USSR Council of Ministers ordered the USSR ministries and departments and the Union Republic Council of Ministers to analyze thoroughly the causes of the lag that has been allowed to occur, to elaborate and implement measures for the mobilization of reserves and the enhancement of economic development rates, and to use the time remaining until the end of the year to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges.

It is the duty of all labor collectives to bring into operation all existing reserves and introduce more widely the experience of frontranking collectives in the better utilization of the new economic management methods in order to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of all the plan targets for 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

CPSU POLICY AIMS FOR 'RATIONAL' RESOURCE USE

LD220747 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 22 Aug 85

["Intensification of Production: Facts and Allegations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 TASS -- The allegations by certain Western economists that the Soviet Union has taken course toward intensification of production because it has "exhausted extensive growth factors" are not true, Dr. Sci. Valeriy Rybin (economics) says.

He underlines that the CPSU's policy to intensify production and enhance its efficiency was launched not because of such temporary factors as an unfavourable demographic situation or worsened conditions for the mining of primary raw materials and fuel. It was prompted by something quite different. This is, first of all, the need to use fully the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and to assure a rational use of the country's production potential and labour resources.

Intensification, Professor Rybin says, is absolutely essential for an integrated development of all regions of the country. This is the only way to ensure the further development of the production forces in harmony with the environment.

As to the exhaustion of extensive growth factors, it is true that many types of raw materials, fuel and machines are becoming more expensive, the scientist goes on. However, history shows that progress inevitably leads to a lowering of costs and material requirements per unit of output. There are some very encouraging data on the first successes achieved in the efforts to reduce specific consumption of materials.

At the same time the very idea of a near-exhaustion of natural resources in the USSR is wrong. Resources of fuel, ores and raw materials at developed deposits are diminishing but they are still very great. Moreover, each passing year brings news of discovery of new deposits fit for commercial use for many decades ahead. Among such resources is, for instance, the Yamburg oil and gas deposit in the north of West Siberia. There are great resources of coal, iron ore, non-ferrous metals in East Siberia, Yakutia and in the Far East, practically not yet exploited [no punctuation as received]

Intensification covers not only material production but also the spheres of distribution, exchange, consumption and public services since without them it is impossible to create adequate conditions for an intensive labour process, for the normal functioning of the work force. So the point is to intensify the entire national economic complex, by which is meant smooth and trouble-free functioning of the socialist economy as a single whole, the economist says.

AIR FORCE DAY RALLIES, PRESENTATIONS REPORTED

Military Leaders at Rally

PM211053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

Unattributed report: "Soviet Airmen's Holiday]

[Text] A celebration attended by representatives of Moscow working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison was held 16 August in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns to mark USSR Air Force Day.

The following were in the meeting presidium: I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; and other military leaders, Soviet aviation veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. An honorary meeting presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected.

The Soviet airmen were greeted by A.B. Tikhonov, fitter at the "Kalibr" Plant; D.A Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; O.M. Smirnov, deputy minister of civil aviaiton; A.A. Tupolev, general aircraft designer at the A.N. Tupolev Experimental Design Bureau; and V.I. Kolesnik, parachuting champion and world record holder.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Round Table Discussion

PM210840 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 18 August 1985 carries on page 4, under the rubric "Sons Serving the Motherland," a 2,500-word report by V. Izgarshev entitled "The Fatherland's Mighty Wings. Military Airmen Around SELSKAYA ZHIZN's 'Round Table.'"

The report covers a "round table" discussion marking USSR Air Force Day with the participation of Hero of the Soviet Union Golonel General of Aviation G. Dolnikov, deputy cammander of the Air Force; Major General of Aviation A. Medovikov, chief navigator of the military transport aviation; Colonel A. Kochetkov, senior inspector and long distance aviation pilot; Guards Captain Senior Pilot S. Kirillov; Guard Senior Lieutenant A. Dobrodeyev, aircraft engineer; and Guards private A. Kukhov, junior aircraft specialist.

The report includes statements by Dolnikov and Medovikov recalling their wartime experiences and praising modern equipment and personnel, by Kochetkov on the successes of Soviet long-distance aviation, by Kirillov on exploits by his squadron commander, by Dobrodeyev on the pride of being entrusted with the maintenance of Soviet aircraft, and by Kukhov on the advantages of helicopters. The report concludes with the following statement by Col Gen Dolnikov:

"The Soviet fatherland has acquired its mighty wings thanks to the tireless concern of our party and its Leninist Central Committee for the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might. We are not threatening anyone with our might. But we won't allow the U.S. imperialists and their allies in the aggressive bloc to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world to their own advantage. Neither the stepping up of the militarization of space, nor their notorious 'star wars' program, nor any other adventurist plans will help the newfound pretenders to world domination gain military superiority over the forces of socialism. They will not intimidate us, nor will they force us to deviate from our chosen path. It is emphasized in party documents that the Soviet Union has displayed, is displaying, and will continue to display good will and a desire for peace and true security in the planet. We are ready for sensible talks and are prepared to go our part of the way. It is up to the United States. But our love for peace certainly does not mean that we will remain passive observers of the opposite side's actions and aggressive intrigues.

"Our Armed Forces, and the Air Force as part of them, are always on guard. They are ready to deal an immediate and crushing rebuff to any aggression, wherever it may originate."